Vol. XI. THE No. 5

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1797.

For Sale for cash, or will be exchanged for Iron Ware or Merchandize.

A Valuable Tract of patented Land situate on the Yough river, two miles from the Iron works of John Hoker, Esq. It contains 213 acres and allowances, of which a large part is first rate level river bottom, with upwards of 50 acres improved—its contiguity to the above works and the works at the Falls, makes a ready and good market for every article a farmer has to spare—For terms apply to the subscriber at the mouth of Jacob's creek.

FRANCIS BRYAN

Fayette county, 27th March, 1797

Tavern-keepers in the county of Allegheny, will take NOTICE,

THAT all tavern licenses now existing will expire on the 10th day of August next, and all persons who shall continue after that day to keep tavern without having taken out new licenses, will be liable to indictment at the following court. I therefore hereby give notice to all who intend after that day and before next September court to keep tavern, that they must present petitions for recommendation at the court to be held here on the first Monday in June next.

JAMES BRISON, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, 13th April, 1797.

ENTERED with the subscriber, woodranger for the county of Allegheny, as a stray, a dark bay Horse, 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, no brand or ear mark, both hind feet white. The owner is desired to apply to the subscriber on the bank of Charles creek, four miles from Pittsburgh

JOHN BELL.

April 14, 1797

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, from Little Beaver creek, 1st March, an indented servant man named John M'Kee, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 22 or 23 years of age, had on a light coloured fhed linsey coat, and a yellow hunting shirt; he came from Marsh creek settlement in York county, and was bred a soldier. He was settled on a tract of land of the subscriber's, and has a wife and two children, twins, about six months old, his wife is a fresh young looking woman with sandy hair; it is supposed that he has taken a good deal of my property with him. He worked at Allen's ferry, on the Allegheny river, for some time, and from there is supposed to have gone across the mountains. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing said servant in the jail of this or any of the adjoining counties, or delivering him to the subscriber on Little Beaver creek, shall receive the above reward together with reasonable charges.

ANDREW JOHNSTON.

Allegheny county, April 10, 1797.

THE partnership of Cuffin and Morrison being dissolved, the subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. John Shaw, on the east side of St. Andrew's Bridge in Front street, where he carries on as usual the CABINET MAKING business in all its branches. Those who will please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner, and with the utmost dispatch. He hopes by a steady application to business, and a sincere desire to please to merit the favour of the public.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1797.

N. B. A generous price will be given for seasoned Cherry and Walnut Boards.—Wanted, as an Apprentice to the above business a smart lad of about 15 or 16 years of age.

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, April 1797.

A.

SAMUEL *Adams, Sr. Clair township. Jas. Alexander, Washington county, George Aiken, Mr. Andrews, Franklin. Ansly, Pittsburgh. John Armstrong.*

B.

Jacob Beals, 2. Joseph Bernard, Ephraim Burrows, William Burgess, Doctor John Bell, David Bower, Washington county. Alexander Brown, William Byers.

C.

James Campbell, Esq. Michael Castner, Castner's ferry. William Carrell, Mifflin township. Thomas Clair, Fayette. Robert Colwell, Samuel Colliart, Jacob Coons, John M'Cormick. Luke Crafford, George Craufford, Doctor Samuel Culbertson.

D.

Joseph Davis, M'Kee's Port. Birtholomew Dennis, Robert Dick, Racoon. James Dickson, John Downer. Edward Doyle, Esq. Richard Dun, Robert Duff, Samuel Davis.

E.

Anthony Foster, Francis Ecer, John Edison, Doctor James Francis, Fayette. Henry Frosp.

G.

John Garden, Thomas Campbell, James Gilfey, 2. Jams Gilaugher, Devin Given, Joon Gill, Versailles township. Henry R. Graham.

H.

John T. Hall, Elizabeth town. Jacob Hoffman, Daniel Hutton, John Hall, 2. Luke Hall, Meadville. Luke Hutton, David Henry.

I.

John Johnson, John W. Johnson, James Izard, Franklin. Nathaniel Irish, Elizabeth Jackman, near Redstone. Doctor Gates Jamison, John Johnston, Beaver creek.

K.

Daniel Kline, John Knight, 3. James Kildoo, Peters creek. David Kerr, Turtle Port. George Kunkear, Brownsville.

L.

Simon Love, Benjamin Lowdon, Henry Lemon, Elizabeth township. John Limes, Henry Lang.

M.

John M'Elwain, 2. David Macklan, Jas. Miller, Peters creek. Ann M'Dowell, Robert M'Clelland, Charles Morgan, 2. Racoon. John R. Mills, Donald M'Leod, William Maxwell, Versailles township, John M'Cormick, George More, Wm. M'Cormick, widow M'Pherson, Wm. M'Coy, Presq'isle. Bernard M'Mackhan.

N.

Jacob Nesly, Ohio county.

O.

Lawrence Owen.

P.

John Pollard, Doctor Jesse Penne', Bridgport. Robert Porter, John Power, Meadville. James Parker.

R.

James Rough, Mrs. Randolph, Presq'isle. John Robinson, John Rafter, John Risborough.

S.

Robert Snodgrass, Martin Strong, Read. Henry Spear, Benjamin Steer, Alex Smith, 2. Thomas Street, Jacob Schrafer, Westmoreland. Wm. Snodgrass, John Sampson, Racoon. Henry Seawell, Elizabeth Seaum.

T.

William Todd, John Thompson.

V.

Thomas Vanborn, Meadville. Doctor Thos. Van Dike.

Y.

John Yeates.

All persons having any demands against the subscriber, are requested to bring forward their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him, are hereby informed, that unless they make payment on or before the first day of May next, their accounts will be put in suit without distinction.

RODERICK M'KINNY.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1797.

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th of March last, an apprentice boy named Robert Ad, about 11 years of age, dark coloured hair, and a remarkable down look, had on a round about jacket and overall. Whoever takes up said boy and delivers him to me in M'Kee's Port, shall have the above reward paid by

JAMES COLHOON, jun.

April 1, 1797.

Grammar School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he designs, provided he receives sufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own house, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages shall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Composition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reasonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reasonable, may be known by application to the subscriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

WHEREAS some person or persons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the subscriber, lying west and adjoining the town of M'Intosh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To punish such transgressors, and prevent similar abuses in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each person so offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Washington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

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Whereas Mary, wife of the subscriber has behaved in a very unbecoming and improper manner, and has broken her contract of marriage in every particular, and has left my bed and board without any cause, I hereby forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

WILLIAM COUSINS.

Allegheny county, Pitt township, April 12, 1797.

Just Opening and for Sale, by

DENNY & BEELEN,

A FRESH and General Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE QUEENSWARE, and GROCERIES, and a few Barrels of JUNIPER BERRIES.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1797.

Matthew M'Eown,

HOSIER

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has removed to the house formerly owned by Fergu. Ferguson, near the Academy, where he continues to carry on the Stocking Making Business. He has a quantity of Thread, Cotton and Thread, and Cotton Hose, which he will sell wholesale or by the single pair.—Those who wish to favour him with their custom may depend upon punctuality and dispatch

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1797.

The Elegant Horse

Young Patriarch,

WILL cover Mares this season at the stable of Mr. Joseph Irwin, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, the first week in April, and the second week in April at Mr. John Thompson's tavern, on Turtle creek, in Plumb township, and will continue week about at the aforesaid places to the first of July, to be removed every Saturday, at the low rate of Twenty Five Shillings and one bushel of oats for each mare the season, the oats to be brought with the mare at the first coming—Twelve Shillings and Sixpence the single leap, and Fifty Shillings for insuring a colt, the money to be paid on the first day of October. Young Patriarch is a beautiful dark bay with a blazing star and snip, full 16 hands high, 6 years old this spring, fitting for either saddle or geers, he was got by the famous imported horse old Patriarch, his dam was an Esopus mare, he was bred in Cumberland county. Any further description of him would be unnecessary, as his appearance will recommend him to those who are judges. Punctual attendance at the aforesaid places may be depended on.

WILLIAM HUEY.

March 23, 1797.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

(Continued from our last.)

MR. JAY having afterwards ascertained that the Count de Vergennes had sent a confidential agent to London—but whose journey was intended to have been a secret for purposes evidently hostile to the interests of the United States, determined immediately to counteract the project, by an agent on whom he could rely to make to the court of London such representation as he tho't the occasion demanded. He succeeded, and in about two weeks Mr. Ofwald received a new commission in the form for which Mr. Jay had contended.

Mr. Jay remarked that agreeably to the declaration of independence, the *U. States* as free and independent had full power to levy war, *conclude peace*, contract alliances &c. That by the act of confederation, the stile of the confederacy was declared to be THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and by that act Congress were vested with the sole and *exclusive* right and power of determining on peace and war, and of entering into treaties and alliances. That being of right and in fact free and independent states, their Representatives in Congress granted a commission to certain gentlemen of whom Doctor Franklin and he were two, *in their name* to confer, treat and conclude with ambassadors or commissioners *vested with equal powers* relating to the re establishing of peace, &c. But the first commission to Mr. Ofwald was not equivalent: the *United States* were not named in it, nor *their* commissioners, who consequently were not the persons with whom Mr. Ofwald was authorized to treat. And if the commissioners had consented to treat with Mr. Ofwald under such a commission, what would have been the condition of the people of the United States in the interval, between the commencement of the negociation and the conclusion of peace? They would have been *not independent citizens*; but by our own acknowledgment, *British Subjects*. Mr. Jay would not consent to this degradation, after we had maintained our independence six years, and after we had established it in fact, and after Congress had by firm and repeated resolutions refused to treat with Great Britain, unless as a *preliminary*, she withdrew her fleets and armies or else *in positive and express terms acknowledged the Independence of the United States*. At the same time Congress manifested their readiness to attend to such terms of peace as might consist with the *Honor of Independent Nations*; but the honor of an *independent nation* forbade their treating in a *subordinate* capacity. Even the dignity of France, who four years before treated with us as an independent nation, required that we should not degrade ourselves when going to treat with her enemy. And why then should her minister desire us to do it? Especially when the treaty of defensive alliance declared the "essential and direct end of it was to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty, and *Independence* absolute and unlimited of the United States, as well as in matters of *Government* as of Commerce." There were several reasons. The two parties France and the U. States engaged not to lay down their armes until the independence of the United States should be attained. The explicit acknowledgment of their independence by G. Britain would show that for the essential and direct object of the alliance there was no necessity of continuing the war. But since making this treaty of alliance, with the United States, France had formed *other connections*, with whose views we had no concern, and for whose sake we were not bound to postpone the offered peace. We have seen the explicit avowal of the King of France that he entered into a treaty with the United States with the view to promote the safety and interest of his kingdom and subjects, by diminishing the power of England; but in doing this, and eventually facilitating our independence on Great Britain, it became apparent that there would be no objection to our dependence on France, particularly in "leaving the king master of the terms of the treaty of peace." And to keep us thus far dependant was manifestly the object of certain measures of the French court calculated to deprive the United States of an immense Western Territory; of the navigation of the Mississippi; and of the fisheries [illegible] except on our own coast. A combination of facts and circumstances leave no doubt of the intention

tle French Court as to the objects above entioned. I cannot undertake the lengthy tail; and will only just mention in regard territory, what was proposed and urged one whose official stations rendered it impossible to believe that he was expressing on. his own sentiments; or that he was not ting by the direction of the French Court. e proposed what he called a conciliatory ne between the United States and Spain. his was to begin at the division of East from Vest Florida, and run thence to fort Tou. use on the river Alabama, thence by dif. rent courses to Cumberland river, and own Cumberland to the Ohio. It was in. sted that the United States could have no retensions westward of this line: That "as the course and navigation of the Mississip. i, they followed the property; and we be. ong therefore to the nation to which those anks belonged: the United States could ave no pretensions, not being masters of ei. her borders of the river;" and that "as to what respects the lands situated to the north. ward of the Ohio, there was reason to pre ume that Spain could form no pretensions hereto: their fate must be regulated with he court of London" It is certain that ori. inally, Spain made no pretensions to any nds eastward of the Mississippi to the north. ward of the Floridas; and it is clear that he idea of making the claim, was suggested y the court of France.

We are now prepared to understand the declarations made in the instructions to citi. en Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary from he French Republic to the United States. These instructions are dated the 4th January, 793, and were published in December of hat year, in Philadelphia, by Mr. Genet, in vindication of his extraordinary measures which had induced our government to de. ire his recal. In these instructions we find he following passages—"The executive council has called for the instructions given o Citizen Genet's predecessors in America, nd has seen in them, with indignation that t the very time the good people of America expressed their gratitude to us in the most feeling manner, and gave us every proof of their friendship, Vergennes and Montmorin tho't that it was right for France to hinder the United States from taking that political stability of which they were capable; be. cause they would soon acquire a strength, which it was probable they would be eager to abuse." "The same machiavelian princi. ple influenced the operations of the war for Independence; *the same duplicity reigned over the negociations for peace.*"

We see then, that in forming connections with us in 1778, the Court of France, the actual organ of the nation, had no regard to the interest of the United States; but that their object was, by seizing the occasion of dismembering the British Empire, to dimi. nish the power of a formidable rival, and that when after we had carried on a distress. ing war for seven years, the great object for which we had contended, Independence was within our reach, that court endeavored to postpone the acknowledgment of it by Great Britain, and eventually to deprive us of its fairest fruits—a just extent of territory—the navigation of the Mississippi, and the fishery.

Such being the motives and conduct of France, what inspired our truly grateful sen. timents towards that nation? The ardent affection, the sincere friendship of Ameri. cans to Frenchmen? We were engaged in a common cause against Great Britain—we received loans of money—we were aided by troops and ships in attacking and conquer. ing the common enemy in the bosom of our country, and this association in war produc. ed acquaintances and personal friendships: and experiencing those benefits, we gave to our feelings, without inquiring into the mo. tives from which they were rendered.

But why are we so often reminded of the debt of gratitude? It is really because more than *gratitude*—because *compensation* is ex. pected to cancel it? If compensation is the object, the treaty of alliance has absolved the claim—"The contracting parties de. clare, that being resolved to fulfil, each on its own part the clauses and conditions of the present treaty of alliance, according to its own power and circumstances, *there shall be no after claim of compensation*," one side or the other, whatever may be the event of the war."

I am here naturally led to notice Mr. Adet's charge already mentioned—*that we have not offered to France the succors which friendship might have given, without compromitting the government.*

If Mr. Adet had specified the kind of succors which might thus have been offered, we could better judge of the correctness of his assertion.

But is it true that we have rendered no succors to France? Read the following pas. sages in the secretary of state's letter of the 10th of August, 1793. to Mr. Morris. "We recollect with satisfaction, that in the course of two years, by unceasing exertions, we paid up seven years arrearages and instal. ments of our debt to France, which the in. efficacy of our first form of government had suffered to be accumulating; that pressing on still to the entire fulfilment of our en. gagements, we have facilitated to M. Genet the effect of the instalments of the present year to enable him to send relief to his fel. low citizens in France, threatened with fa. mine; that in the first moment of the insur. rection, which threatened the colony of St. Domingo, we stepped forward to their re. lief with arms and money, taking freely on ourselves the risk of an unauthorised aid, when delay would have been denial—that we have given the exclusive admission to sell here the prizes made by France on her ene. mies in the present war, though unstipulated in our treaties, and unfounded in her own practice or in that of other nations, as we be. lieve."

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence,

PARIS, February 3.

THE conspiracy lately discovered at Pa. ris, which is said to have had for its object the restoration of royalty, will be best traced from the following brief analysis of it:

The plan of the royalists consisted in bri. bing the troops, taking into pay the disband. ed soldiers and deserters in Paris, bringing into action the terrorists and jacobins, not only in the capital, but in all the depart. ments, and, having thus effected the sub. version of the government, it was expected that, in the general confusion, the friends of order would, to avoid the horrors of ter. rorism, rally round the royal standard, and restore the monarchical form of government.

A message was received yesterday by the council of five hundred, from the directory, relative to the conspiracy. In this message it was stated, that the conspirators meant to place corps de grade at all the barriers; to suffer only provisions to enter, and persons expected, who were to answer the watch word in a particular manner; to let none go out for the first twenty fours hours, and get possession of the invalides, the military schools, the magazines, the feuillans, the telegraph, the Luxembourg, and the minis. ters houses, and secure the course of the river above and below Paris. Three hundred men from Versailles, Seve, or Paris, would be sufficient to secure the powder manufactories of Essoune, Corbel, the dungeon of Ver. sailles, to make a prison of it, or to protect a retreat in case of need; to establish the head quarters, and the residence of the king's representatives, at the temple; to intercept the bridges, to keep down by military mea. sures the Fauxbourgs Antoine and Marceau; to establish a battery at Montmatre to awe Paris, and to facilitate the conveyance to the North. If the promise of amnesty should not secure each director, to set a price upon their heads, and to declare them traitors to their king and country; to confine the mem. bers of the two councils to their houses; above all, to prevent their meetings, and to fill them with terror to get possession of the municipalities, the jacobins, and principal terrorists; to establish the jurisdiction of the provost and the ancient punishments, upon the first incendiary proposition to try the persons making it before the provost; to burn the jacobin journals of Pere Duchesne, Hommes Libres, Sentinelle, Ami des Lois, Defenseurs de la Patrie, Reducteur, &c. to take up the editors, to set at liberty all per. sons not confined for crimes; to proclaim an amnesty; to announce a speedy peace, &c. The message was accompanied by do. cuments and declarations, which were or. dered to be printed.

In a letter from Malo, chief of brigade of the 21st regiment of dragoons, to the minis. ter of police, dated the 29th of January, he declares, "I went, pursuant to the notice I had given you, to the rendezvous appoint. ed by the agent, whom I had mentioned to you. He shewed some letters signed by Louis XVIII. and others by the ci devant count d'Artois, and he added, 'This is not all—there are the unlimited powers of the king—we are only three who have similar ones. All the emigrants who left Conde's army to assume the command in the differ. ent provinces, addressed themselves to us directly on their arrival at their places of destination. They continue to correspond with us, and we correspond directly with his majesty. We promise all the military who will assist in putting him in possession of the throne, to give them brevets at least ac. cording to their present rank, or according to the courage which they may shew. This is much preferable to the precarious situation in which they now are. Our military chest is arrived, and we shall not want money.—We shall take an occasion, by bribing largely to make the jacobins rise, and by that means we shall succeed in overturning the govern. ment. A prince shall rule the state until the arrival of the king, and we are confident of success by the assistance of a great number of the military not in service, or the deserters of all ranks now at Paris, and whom we pay. The government once destroyed, eve. ry honest man will doubtless come over to our side, lest the system of terror should be again established.

The report made by Ramel, chief of the guard of the legislative body, to the minis. ter of police, contains details of the confer. ence held with baron de Poly, who relied for the execution of the plot on the assistance of England, the discontent of the French, the arrival at Paris of the royal military chest, on the insurrection of 12,000 men in the department of Jura, and on the revolt of the Lyonese. The king was to have granted a general amnesty, which was to be revoked by the parliament. The first authors of the revolution, Dumas, Menou, the La. meths, and La Fayette were to be sacrificed, and those who voted for the execution of Louis XVIth, were to be put to death.—The Spanish ambassador, the marquis del Campo, and Tallien, were mentioned to Ramel by Poly as being connected with the agents of Louis XVIII.

Substance of the report made by citizen Malo to the minister of police, Jan. 30th.

"Malo declares, that he had been for a month employed in discovering the conspi. racy, and that the director Carnot was the first to whom he gave intelligence of it.

"On the morning of the 30th, one of the conspirators came to meet him at the mili. tary school, agreeable to appointment, and of which notice had been given the night before to the minister of police.

"He had contrived a place in his apart. ment to conceal his secretary, Guillaume, and Dobelim, a dragoon, for the purpose of hearing the conversation that might pass be. tween himself and the conspirators.

"The first of them, Theodore Dunan, began by praising the king and monsieur, but he declared the prince of Conde to be ignorant and without talents, though a hero. He then talked of bribing the troops, and being informed that they amounted to about 12,000 men, he said it would be necessary to advance to them 40 or 50,000 thousand li. vres, as they had been for a long time very ill paid. They were in that case to be posi. tively relied on.

"La Villeharnois and Brottier having next joined them, the former took out of his pocket several papers, some of which were unlimited powers given to him by the king, and then handed to Brottier a plan of 29 ar. ticles which were read by him.

"They said it was their intention to fill the places of public trust with the represen. tatives who most enjoyed the public confi. dence, for the purpose of shewing the peo. ple that their designs were just; but it was, notwithstanding, a measure to be pursued merely to sacrifice the people at the end of some time.

"They placed the utmost confidence in the exertions of the suburbs of St. Antoine and St. Marceau, and the anarchists and ja. cobins were first to be brought into play to overset the government.

"They promised him 150,000 livers for himself, and 50,000 for the regiment; that the king would give him the cross of St. Louis, the brevet of colonel, and afterwards a pension equivalent to the rank he might fill.

"They ended by proposing to him to write to the king, to assure him of his loy. alty.

"He appointed to meet them the next day for that purpose, at six o'clock in the morning, and a courier was to be dispatch. ed to the king, with whom they said, they kept up a constant correspondence, they declared they had in their pay the disbanded soldiers and the deserters then at Paris; that they were assured of their attachment, and their greatest hopes consisted in the division among the deputies of the people. It would they asserted, be improper to wait for the convocation of the primary assemblies, as it was much to be feared that in the new third many honest men, but republicans, would be found. But the most eligible way was to execute their plan at once, as by that means the terrorists would prevail in the ap. proaching elections.

"They at length separated, and Malo having conducted them to the stair case which leads into the great court of the mili. tary school, gave the signal to an officer and some dragoons whom he previously posted there, and they were seized and conducted to the guard house, where all the papers about them were seized."

The truth of this report is certified by Gillaume and Dobelin.

There is a third report of Malo, dated the 12th, in which he says—"Citizen minister, I have not in my former report entered upon the article of the Orleans party. The son of Orleans is, according to the conspirators, this moment at Paris, and they employed confidential persons to find him out. They believed him to be concealed in Santerre's house. I have neither mentioned in my re. port de Barrier or Labarrierre, chief of the artillery at the military school. The con. spirators depended on his exertions, and he remained in France, as they said, in conse. quence of the king's order. He has assured them that they might rely on Dubuisson, chief of the artillery at La Ferre, and he would, the instant he received their orders, give up to them the pieces of cannon under his direction.

Of the papers found, one is entitled the "List of the gentlemen of great projects." The names of Bouille, Coudrian, Meuil, Narbonne, Baron de Poly, who is therein declared not to possess much confidence, the son of the ci-devant count d'Artois, the only person, it is asserted, who is not yet at Paris, and whom they expect to commence the attack, and the prince de Poix.

This piece is neither signed, nor is it known to what chance it owes its appear. ance. The part of it which regards the prince de Poix, is truly absurd, as on the death of the son of Louis XVI. he was com. pletely disgraced by Louis XVIII. and for. ced to resign his command of captain of the guards, for having remained in France until the 10th of August.

Another paper containing the interrogatory of Lavilleharnois. He acknowledged all the pieces produced to him, but he de. nied that this plan was of an hostile nature. One of the articles was to give up until the receipt of a new order, the members of the two counsels to the guard of the proprietors, the principal occupiers, and the porters of their houses of residence.

Then follows the interrogatory of Brottier. He answered, that Citizen Dunau was the third person in whose company he was at Malo's house; but he refused giving any in. formation respecting Dunau. He recognized a note shewn to him, containing the names of those intended for ministers in the new order of things, and said, that it had been read in his presence at Malo's. The name of Dumas, deputy of the council of elders, was torn off; but Brottier declared, that he had no connection whatever with the depu. ties mentioned in it, and their names were merely inserted because they were in the confidence of the public.

Another paper contains the interrogatory of Dunau, in which there are many obscuri. ties. Brottier denies giving any explanation whatever with respect to Dunau, who says, in the course of his examination, that he is only acquainted with Brottier; that he had heard nothing which had passed at Malo's, in the military school, although he was there, and that he only came there to dispose of brandy, which he had for sale. He says, that he returned from Switzerland since 1796 and that he went there but to carry on trade.

Poly, positively denies, in his deposition, the charge made against him by Ramel.

De Lavilleharnois had about him, when taken, a portrait of Louis the XVIth, and a snuff box with a double medallion represent. ing a magic lanthorn and the persons of Lou. is, his wife and son.

The last piece found on the conspirators is a proclamation intended to be issued by Louis the XVIIIth, on his entering France, in which he promises not to inflict vengeance on his rebellious subjects, but to treat them with lenity and kindness.

The papers seized upon their arrested ac. complices, consist in cards of civism, certi. ficates of non emigration, passports for Ham. burgh, letters from the Duke de Vauguyon, and the pretended Louis the XVIIth dated Hamburgh, Nov. 24, 1796, and Verona the 24th of February of the same year, and two writings, containing 29 articles, which con. tain the whole plan of the conspiracy.

The commissioners of Louis XVIII. we understand, have confessed in their interro. gatories, that it was their intention to bring on a change in the present form of govern. ment, but they positively deny the charge of having intended to commit any assassina. tions.

A certain Labarrierre, commander of the park of artillery, has been arrested on suspi. cion of being connected with the conspira. tors, and a courier has been dispatched with orders to arrest a clergyman of note, who resides 80 leagues from Paris, and is suppos. ed to be chief agent of the conspiracy.

The terrorists have excited new commoti. ons in the south, both at Marseilles and Pezennas. The former have been quelled, but the particulars of the latter are not well known.

Orders have been sent to Brest for 20 sail of the line to be fitted out with the utmost expedition, but the magazines of naval stores are nearly empty, and destitute of the most necessary articles for repairing the damage which the ships received in the late expedition against Ireland.

Feb. 5. We are assured, that the directory has passed a resolution, purporting that the conspirators shall be tried by a military com. mission, because, in their opinion, they ought to be considered as crimps, inasmuch as they have endeavoured to seduce both the commanders of the armed force and their troops.

Feb. 9. Mr. Pinckney, minister of the U. States of America, has received orders to quit the territory of the republic. He has accordingly set off. This is the manner in which the minister of foreign affairs treats our natural enemies.—(Periet.)

Feb 11. The Czar has permitted French vessels to enter all the ports of Russia.

DUBLIN, February 15.

We are happy to find that the most vigi. lant and vigorous preparations are making by government, to resist the meditated inva. sion of the French. Plans are now forming for encampments on the sea coast, and mean while, should any hostile attempts be made, the commanding officers of the different dis. tricts are furnished with ample instructions how they are to act.

Sir Hector Munro commanding a district in Scotland, has received orders to repair to his command without delay.

In consequence of circular letters sent by the Duke of Portland to different towns in Scotland, desiring to know how many forces could be accommodated in each town, a great alarm of danger has spead through that country, and the letters from thence are as full of apprehension as if the French were actually on the coast.

LONDON, February 9.

Splendid preparations are making at St. Petersburgh, for the reception of Stanislaus

king of Poland. It is much doubted whether that prince will again return to Grodno.

By recent advices from France we learn, that, in conſequence of a decree lately paſſed (allowing the whole of the prizes to the captors) the number of privateers is very rapidly increaſing. Several are coming out from Nantz, Calais, Dunkirk, &c. ſome of which are large ſtout veſſels, carrying 40 guns.

An extraordinary courier arrived yeſterday from the army of Italy informing us, among other events that General Davidovich is one of the priſoners taken by Gen. Buonaparte.

The prince of Wales has offered his ſervices to the king to go to Ireland, in quality of Lord Lieutenant, and exert all the influence of his popularity with that nation in reſtoring it to tranquility. This has been the ſubject of his late conferences with Mr. Pitt. He propoſed to take with him earl Moira, as commander in chief together with a ſplendid houſehold, worthy the dignity of the people whoſe royalty he was to repreſent. This propoſition was received by miniſters with the reſpect due to its patriotiſm, and has been made the ſubject of much diſcuſſion. That his royal highneſs is peculiarly popular in the ſiſter kingdoms is a fact upon record. They gave him a ſignal proof of their confidence in a period of critical delicacy, and their impreſſions left on the prince's mind has ſtill further endeared him to their favour. But whether the heir apparent to the crown of the empire ſhould ſubſtitution, is a queſtion in policy which will demand mature conſideration.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, March 22.

Reports from Spain, ſtate, the preponderance of the French intereſt over the Spaniſh even at Madrid to be ſuch, that Mr. Gardoqui, the moſt eminent merchant in the kingdom, has been diſmiſſed, for being at the head of thoſe who ſupport the total independence of Spain, in preference to that of any other nation. His election is werein fully expreſſion of experiencing French fraternity with them.

[*Contin'd.*]

NEW-YORK, March 31.

The paſſengers reſpecting the ſecret miſſion of Mr. Clavers, to the Britiſh court with propoſitions to ſerve as the baſis of peace, was cooled in the Minerva from the Texel, a very reſpectably conducted paper of February 17.

By the minutes of the proceedings of the aſſembly, and the poſitive ſtatements which are made, we are led to believe the ſtate of the intelligence. But we are ſtrongly inclined to believe it. The French directory has no pretend to believe that the overture of peace thro' Lord Malmeſbury, was dictated by a ſincere deſire of peace on the part of the Britiſh miniſtry, but were conſidered as an artifice to weaken oppoſition, unite parties, and procure liberal grants of money from the Commons.

To diſconcert this artifice of the miniſtry, and place oppoſition on ſtrong ground, with a view to divide the Britiſh councils, and throw the whole odium of continuing the war on their enemies, the Directory have inſtructed ſeveral private agents, who tho' not accredited as ſuch, had full authority to offer certain ſpecific propoſitions, as the terms on which the French would accede to peace. Theſe propoſitions to be made thro' ſome leading men in oppoſition, to the miniſtry, with a view to ſecure the patronage and ſupport of thoſe characters. Such a fineſſe is probable—it is perfectly in character.

The offer of erecting Belgium into an independent republic, might ſuit the views of the French government well enough; as it would be to effect their great object of weakening the power of Auſtria, removing that power from their confines, and placing a ſtate there which neceſſity, fear or weakneſs, would render ſubſervient to the views of France.

Among the terms of peace, one is very curious, which is that Great Britain would lend to France 8 millions, & keep the Dutch poſſeſſions as ſecurity for reimburſement. This is like a man's borrowing money, and giving a mortgage on his neighbour's eſtate. It reſembles too Delacroix's propoſal to Lord Malmeſbury, to keep Belgium and pay the Emperor with Great Britain's property.

A London paper ſays that ſeven hundred thouſand pounds ſterling have been remitted to the Emperor ſince the diſcuſſion of the queſtion in Parliament.

The ſpeculations in England are producing the ſame ill effects they produce all the world over—miſery and ruin. One of the firſt merchants in London, who was ſuppoſed to be worth a million has been unfortunate, and put an end to his own life.

Among the owners of privateers in France are ſeveral American adventurers—ſome of them it is ſaid are bankrupt ſpeculators, who have fled from their own country, and as it may happen, they will aid in plundering our merchants.

Colonel Frederick, the ſon of Theodore, the celebrated King of Corſica, lately put an end to his own life. Much reſpect was paid him at his interment. It is ſuggeſted that he was driven to this act by his ſenſibility for owing debts to the amount of 300l. which he was unable to diſcharge.

Diſcovery of the GOLDEN FLEECE.

Dr. ANDERSON, of Madraſs, has ſent over by the laſt ſhips from India, to his friend Dr. ANDERSON, late of Edinburgh, well known for his reſearches concerning wool and other rural ſubjects, a ſpecimen of wool that will probably give riſe to ſome intereſting ſpeculations among men of letters. It is of a bright golden color, which gives room to believe that this may have been the kind of wool that give riſe to the noted expedition for the golden fleece. That this wool is undied appears clearly from the ſpecimen itſelf, which conſiſts of a bit of ſkin of its natural color, with the wool adhering to it. This wool is about ten inches in length & is of as bright a luſtre as the fineſt ſilk, and there can be no doubt that before the diſcovery of ſilk, and while the art of dying was imperfectly known, it muſt have been deemed an article of very great value. This ſpecimen was brought to Madraſs from the interior parts of India, and is ſuppoſed to have been part of the ſpoils of ſome of the native princes. The animal which yields it is not at all known in any of the European ſettlements in Aſia; nor is it as yet known of what country it is a native. Probably it may range at large in the extenſive wilds of Thibet, where the over ruling influence of man hath ſcarcely been as yet experienced.

[Lon. Pap.]

PROVIDENCE, March 25.

Yeſterday morning the founders at Hope Furnace, in the vicinity of this town, completed the caſting of 180 cannon (32 and 24 pounders) contracted for by the U. States; 19 of them remain to be bored, and 33 to be proved. The whole, it is expected will be finiſhed, and ready for delivery, within 30 days.—They are pronounced, by competent judges, to be ſuperior to any hitherto caſt within the United States, and no way inferior to thoſe produced from the beſt European foundaries.

Pittſburgh, April 22.

The mail from Wheeling did not arrive here laſt week—We are at a loſs to account for this failure. The very great irregularity of the mails from Cincinnati and Kentucky, has given room for great murmuring—but by no means anſwers the purpoſe intended—Whether it is owing to neglect on the part of the contractor, or from any other cauſe, it is time ſome enquiry was made, and the blame thrown where it ought to be.

It appears that the Northern Indians are full committing depredations on the citizens of that part of the Union. The following laſt account is taken from a Knoxville paper of the 6th of March inſt.:

"Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, we received information, that on the 4th inſt. Thomas Shields was killed by Indians on Clinch river, as appears by the depoſition of Abner Shields. They cut his head nearly off, ripped open his body, took out his bowels, and otherwiſe butchering cut and mangled him."

WHEREAS, from a deſire to preſerve the fineſt beautiful neck of my Mogiſtan Colts, A, I have formerly yielded the ſolicitations of ſeveral gentlemen to ſuffer them to cover their mares the enſuing ſeaſon, at any price; but on other repeated ſolicitations, having conſented to ſuffer a few more to cover, at Twenty Dollars for each, I think it proper to give notice to the gentlemen who firſt made application; and that their mares ſhall have the preference in point of time, if ſent to him late in next month, or early in June; until which, A will not be ſuffered to cover any, except ſuch as ſhall be deſtined for Kentucky, &c. He will then be two years old; and now meaſures 15 hands in height. He is a ſilver bay, beautifully marked. A book ſhall be kept by the groom, from which gentlemen may at any time obtain certificates of the dates when their mares were covered, by this juſtly admired colt, and of his pedigree, which is of the firſt blood. As A will not be ſuffered to cover more than one mare on the ſame day, good paſturage ſhall be reſerved for thoſe ſent to him, at 3/9 per week.

It is probable that the ſeraglio of this noble animal will be crouded next year; and more eſpecially when it is known that he will be removed back to Proſpect, in New-Jerſey, the year following: I therefore now make known, that he ſhall not, then, ſtrour more than one mare each day, during that ſeaſon; and that the firſt applicants, by letter or otherwiſe, ſhall have the preference in point of time.

GEORGE MORGAN.

Morganza, April 20, 1797.

BOLD HUNTER,

Of the great Engliſh Couch or Dray breed, covers mares at Morganza this ſeaſon at Four Dollars each. He has not his ſuperior in this country for the above purpoſes. He is 16 hands high, and a coal black, with a handſome blaze.

Lands for Sale and Settlement.

WHEREAS the Pennſylvania Population Company, have purchaſed, of the State of Pennſylvania, ſeveral large and valuable Tracts of Land, lying in the triangle of Preſqu'iſle, on Lake Erie, and on the waters of Beaver creek, French creek, and Alegheny river, and having had the ſaid tracts ſurveyed and divided into 500 acre lots, do now offer PARTS of them to the public for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms and payments. The Company having deputed and appointed Jordan Cole, Eſq. alſo one of the members of their board of managers, their agent in general, and alſo with exculſive powers to diſpoſe of a large tract of land to ſettlers; and having appointed Thomas Reeſe, William Power, and Enſign Williams, Eſqrs. their agents for diſpoſing of the other PARTS of the Company's land, agreeable to ſuch directions as they may receive.

The ſaid Cole will reſide at Preſqu'iſle on Lake Erie, the ſaid Reeſe at Preſqu'iſle, the ſaid Power at Cuſſewago creek, and ſaid Williams at the forks of Little Beaver creek where they will keep their reſpective offices for the Company's lands, in which great encouragement will be given to actual ſettlers and families, who come to reſide in the country. Individuals or companies applying at their offices, reſpectively, may be informed of the terms, where attendance will be given, maps of the Company's land exhibited, particular tracts ſhewn, and all due attention paid to applicants. Encouragement will be given to uſeful mechanicks who firſt apply.

Roads will be opened and mills erected. Stores of proviſions, implements, &c. are ſaid to be ſold on reaſonable terms to perſons getting on the lands, which the Company have to diſpoſe of.

The lands are good, the ſoil rich, the climate healthy, and they poſſeſs many advantages from water conveyance.

For more particulars, thoſe who are inclined to treat for any part of the land, are referred to the agents aforeſaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Preſident.
JOHN FIELD,
TENCH. CAZENOVE, } Managers.
WALTER STEWART,

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday night the 2d of April, from Virgo creek, a bay Horſe, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, blind in his off eye, one of his hind feet white, branded with a ſtirrup iron on his left thigh under, and has ſome ſaddle marks. Alſo a Mare Colt, about 14 hands high, 2 years old, a dark bay, branded with a ſtirrup iron on the left ſhoulder, black mane and tail, the hair of the tail cut pretty round. If ſtolen, the thief brought to juſtice, and the horſes ſecured ſo that the owner may get them again, the above reward will be paid, or Eight Dollars and reaſonable charges if delivered to the ſubſcriber on Peters creek, Waſhington county.

JOHN BLACK.

April 20, 1797.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the ſubſcriber in St Clair township, Alleghany county, two miles from Pittſburgh, a dark bay Horſe, with a bald face, the near eye wall'd, four white feet, ſhod round, long bob tail, branded on his near ſhoulder D ſome ſaddle marks, between 14 and 15 hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber or to Ephraim Jones, at the Lower Ferry oppoſite Pittſburgh, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.*

JAMES KERNS.

April 20, 1797.

THOSE who purchaſed LOTS oppoſite Pittſburgh, about the firſt of Auguſt laſt, are informed that the Patents are ready to be delivered by

P. NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, April 19, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue, on Tueſday the day of May, at the dwelling houſe of Peter Audrain, HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, conſiſting of a general aſſortment. Sales to begin punctually at o'clock, when the terms of ſale will be made known.

Pittſburgh, April 15, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has taken Thomas Stokely's Office for the Fourth Diſtrict, north and weſt of the river Ohio and Allegheny and Conawango creek, including the waters of the Beaver, at the houſe of John Wolf, Beaver town, where he has a great number of draſts of Donation Lands which may be ſeen on application, and will do any buſineſs in the line of ſurveyor on the ſhorteſt notice.

JOSEPH HEMPHILL.

April 15, 1797.

NOTICE

IS *hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of* DANIEL CANON, *late of Fayette county, deceaſed, to make payment to the perſons hereafter to be named. And all ſuch as have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them properly authenticated.*

WILL be expoſed to ſale on the 21ſt inſtant, at the late dwelling houſe near Union Town,

5 *Negroes,*
10 *Likely young Horſes,*
4 *Dairy Cattle,*
2 *good Stills,*

And a large quantity of Houſehold Furniture. Due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, and all perſons indebted will be taken by

ANNES CANON, *Executrix.*
JAMES CANNEY, *Eſq.* } *Executors.*
JOHN CANON, *jun.*

April 15, 1792

By Yeſterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

The laſteſt account from Italy by the Olympus arrived at New-York, ſtate that BUONAPARTE had reached Loretto; but that the chief part of the treaſures of that city were removed before his arrival.

The Pope is ſaid to have fled from Rome, of which city the French are ſuppoſed to be in poſſeſſion.

An extraordinary deputation of merchants from the commercial towns in France, whoſe opinions had been requeſted on the ſubject of eſtabliſhing a National Bank, have communicated to the Legiſlature their opinion, that it is not expedient at this time, to inſtitute a bank; and a principal reaſon aſſigned, is, the want of confidence in the government. This is a heavy proof of the real ſtate of a public opinion in France than ten thouſand harangues from popular ſpeakers.

It is ſaid in a London paper, that previous to the capitulation of Mantua, the garriſon had eaten about 5000 horſes!

Extract of a Letter, from New York, dated the 11th inſtant.

"This day arrived here the American ſhip Induſtry, Capt. Rudd in 31 days from the Downs. She brings London papers to the 7th of March, which contain nothing of importance.

William V. Murray, Eſquire, miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States to the Batavian republic, left this city on Sunday laſt in the ſhip Good Friends, for Amſterdam.

The French landed 1200 men in Wales on the 24th of February, which was moſt probably intended to ſpread an alarm in a direction oppoſite to the points of real attack. It has produced more effect than they could poſſibly have hoped from it. It has given a mortal ſtab to the credit of the Bank, and of conſequence, cuts off the monied reſources of the government. The ſhock will be ſeverely felt by the commerce of the country and the confuſion which the event muſt occaſion, will greatly facilitate any operation which the French may undertake againſt the iſland.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) March 19.

A report has circulated ſome days, that the Indians have killed a family (conſiſting of 16 perſons) on Green river: alſo, that two men were killed laſt week where the wilderneſs road croſſes Richland creek.

Riddle and Davis,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general, and the inhabitants of Pittsburgh in particular, that they have set up the BOOT and SHOE Making in all their various branches, in the house formerly occupied by Capt. Alexander M'Nickle, in Second street, where those who please to favor them with their custom may depend on having their work well done, in the most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh Feb. 23, 1797.

Town of Salisbury.

THE *subscribers having laid out a* TOWN *on the east side of French Creek, in Allegheny county, above Cussewago, offer the the Lots for sale at moderate prices, without any condition of settlement.*

It is situated on a high level spot on the second bank of the creek, which affords immediately in front of the Town a commodious and secure harbour for boats to load and unload at all seasons—there is a Grist and Saw Mill within half a mile, and several Mills will be erected in its vicinity in the course of the present year.

The Lots contain 60 feet in front, on streets 80 and 60 feet wide, 240 feet in depth, bounded by 20 feet alleys.

There is a public square, and ground appropriated for buildings dedicated to religious and charitable uses.

Purchasers of Town Lots may be accommodated with convenient Out Lots.

The terms of Sale to be made known by applying to James G. Heron, Pittsburgh, and to Samuel Lord on the premises, who have also plans of the Town.

JAMES G. HERON,
SAMUEL LORD.

February 21, 1797.

N. B. All those who have applied for Lots in said Town, are desired to come forward and pay for them on or before the 15th of March next, else they will be sold.

FORESTER,

WILL cover mares this season at Three Dollars and one bushel of oats. The first week in April he will stand at the stable of the subscriber in Alexandria, (Dennition's mills) and the second week at the stable of Jacob Truby, in Greensburgh, changing alternately, a week at each place, until the first of July. Forester is rising 4 years old, full 16 hands high. His size and figure renders it unnecessary to give a detail of his pedigree; as, they are by far the best recommendation he can have.

SIMEON HOVEY.

March 18 1797.

The Beautiful Horse

Federal Ball,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's stable in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the Monongahela river, one mile from Kerkendall's mill, at the rate of Three Dollars and one bushel of Oats the season, payment to be made by the first of November next.

Federal Ball is a beautiful black, 16 hand; high, stout made, 6 years old this spring His make and carriage will recommend him to those who please to examine him.

SAMUEL WYLIE.

March 4, 1797.

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated English Messenger got by Mambrino, who covered in 94 at Thirty five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Sampson; who was the sire of Lady Maxton, whose dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the sister of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be reported to during the months of April and May next only during the ensuing season, by any number of Mares not exceeding 21, at Four Dollars or Three and two Bushels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Season, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet shod. The Horse and Pedigree to be found at the stable of WILLIAM CUNNING, Pittsburgh.

Covering days Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and attendance from eight to nine o'clock in the morning.

February 2, 1797.

BLANKS

Apprentices Indentures, Justices Executions &c. for sale at the Printing office Pittsburgh.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber gave a conditional bond to Samuel Stoops of Pittsburgh, for the sum of one hundred pounds Pennsylvania currency, payable the 1st day of July, 1796; and whereas the said Stoops never complied with his agreemen, and also, that the subscriber paid several sums of money to said Stoops, and other persons by his orders, before the bond became due, and that there is several executions against the property which the subscriber purchased of the said Stoops, all persons are cautioned against taking an assignment on said bond as he is determined not to pay it unless compelled by law. Should any person have the bond they are requested to bring it forward, and should there any thing be found due on settlement he will pay it.

JOSEPH ENGLEMAN.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1797.

THE ELEGANT HORSE

APPOLLO,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscribers on the road leading from Pittsburgh to M'Farlane's ferry, and at Jacob Figley's on the waters of Mingo creek, week about; he will go the first Monday in April, to Mr. Figley's, and stand till Saturday, and so move each Saturday to the next stand during the season. The price for the season to each Mare is three Dollars and an half and One Bushel of Oats, & double to insure a colt; the Oats to be brought with the Mare. APPOLLO is a beautiful dapled grey, 15 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, he was got by the OLD APPOLLO who was Imported from GREAT BRITAIN; his Colts do exceed any in this country and his appearance is sufficient to recommend him. It is needless to give a long preamble of his pedigree. Good attendance will be given.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Allegheny County,
March 3, 1797.

Whereas my wife Susannah

has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forwarn all persons not to credit her or harbour her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD WILLARD.

Bedford county, March 7, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A MOIETY or undivided half part of WESTMORELAND FURNACE, FORGE, and LANDS thereto belonging, situate in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county. The Ore is excellent for Castings and Bar Iron, and is equal, if not superior, to any in the Western Country in quality and quantity For further information apply at the works

March 15, 1797.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Connell's Ville, Bullskin township, Fayette county, on the 14th of May last, a bay mare colt rising three years old, with a black mane and tail, a small star in her forehead, she is a natural trotter. As she has not been heard of since she went away, it is supposed she is concealed by some person. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information of her concealment.

JOSHUA DAVIES.

February 16, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber on Monday the 27th day of February, in the narrows about a mile from this place, a large Kentucky Boat, about 50 feet long. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN ORM.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORE-HOUSE, which I now occupy. The terms of Sale will be made known on application to

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittsburgh.

Town Lots.

TO *be Sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 8th of May next, or if not then sold to continue from day to day, till the whole are sold,* THIRTY LOTS *at the Point in Pittsburgh, eight of which begin at Marbury street, bounded on the north side of Penn street to an alley called Garrison alley, each Lot 60 feet front and 105 feet deep, to a new laid out street 30 feet wide, which runs from Marbury street aforesaid along the end of said Lots to Garrison alley, also eleven Lots beginning from Marbury street on the south side of Penn street, each Lot is 60 feet front on Penn street, and 110 feet deep to a new laid out alley of 20 feet, called Brewery alley, running from Marbury street to Garrison alley aforesaid also eleven Lots on the north side of Liberty street from Marbury street aforesaid, each Lot 60 feet front, and 110 feet deep to the 20 feet alley aforesaid—a small triangular Lot No. 260, bounded by Front, West and Liberty streets—also a large triangular Lot No. 261, on which is a two story log House with a stone chimney, and rents for twenty five pounds per annum, bounded by Second, Short, and Liberty streets—also a triangular Lot No. 338, with an extensive front on Liberty street, running from said street to Fourth street and the end of the jail lots—also Lot No. 371 running 240 feet along Grant street, with a front of 60 feet on Fifth street and Diamond Alley.*

The whole to be sold to the highest bidder as the property of the late company of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. One third of the purchase to be paid on the day of sale, and for the remainder considerable time will be allowed. For further particulars apply to STEEL SEMPLE Esq. with whom a plan of the Point Lots may be also seen.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1797.

To be sold at private sale.

A LARGE *Stone Dwelling House, and the Lot No. 272, on which it is built, now occupied by Col. Nevill, situated in Second street. As few houses in this town are constructed on a better plan for business of every kind. It will suffice to refer to* STEEL SEMPLE, *Esq. for further particulars, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. On paying down one half the purchase money, a considerable credit may be obtained for the remainder, and possession given on the first of June next.*

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1797.

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares at the stable of the subscriber during this season, the price for the season for each mare is three dollars and an half and one bushel of oats, and seven collars and two bushel of oats for insuring a colt, the oats to be brought with the mare. Dragon is a bright bay with a star and snip, 16 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, and is perfectly calculated for the draft, seven years old, remarkable for foal getting, at his former stands. The money to be paid on or before the first day of October next.

WM. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1797.

N. B. One quarter of a dollar will be taken off the price of mares crossing either of the rivers.

To be Rented or Sold

A *Small Tract of Land of about 110 acres, more or less, situated on the Four Mile Run, near Pittsburgh. For particulars enquire of*

N. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1797.

Came to the plantation

of the subscriber living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near David Gibeland's, a small red and white Cow, about 5 years old, bored in both horns, and a crop and slit in the near ear.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM CONNELL.

April 4 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber

in the Ohio river, two CANOES, the one a large poplar Canoe, with two steeples and a ring in one of them in the fore end, and a foot step in said end; the other a small button wood Canoe, with a seat in one end. The owner may have them again by applying to the subscriber at the four mile run on the Ohio river, proving property, and paying charges.

ANDREW JACK.

April 6, 1797.

Strayed or stolen

from the subscriber living in Westmoreland county, Unity township, on the night of the 9th instant, an iron grey filly, with a white stripe down her face, well made, a natural trotter, between 14 and 15 hands high. Whoever has taken up said filly and brings her to me shall have Four Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges, and if stolen for the thief and filly Twelve Dollars, from me

WENDLE GREGG.

March 14, 1797.

To all whom it may concern

THIS is to give public notice, that the incorporated society of United Brethren in America, for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, are lawfully entitled to, and in possession of two tracts of land in Allegheny county, in the State of Pennsylvania, partly the gift of the Legislature of the said state to the said society, partly purchased by the same, which is duly located and deeds granted therefor, to wit: One of the said tracts on the east branch of French creek, adjoining the reserved town land. The other of the said tracts on the north west corner of the state of Pennsylvania running from Lake Erie along the western boundary line over Conneaught creek 160 chains, and from the corner of the state eastward, 470 chains.

The deliniations can be found in the offices, and by the regular surveyors in said county.

Now this is to give warning to each and every adventurer, who by an improvement intends to make a claim to some land in those parts, that they may take especial care, not to settle or improve on any of the said tracts.

IAC. V. VLECK,
Secretary of said Society.

Bethlehem, Dec. 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

James Horner & Co.

A Very neat and accurate Copper plate Plan of the Town of Erie, situate on Lake Erie, at the harbour of the peninsula or bay of Presqu'ile, taken from actual survey, as laid out agreeably to an act of assembly of the state of Pennsylvania.

The town is in form an oblong on the bay divided into three equal sections or divisions—each square of which is a mile—it is therefore one mile wide and three miles long, the streets in the sect each other at right angles, and are some of them 100 the others 60 feet wide,

Exclusive of the lots reserved for public use, it contains 359 town lots, which are all numbered according to the original plan, and will admit of considerable increase by division—the most of them being 82 feet in width and 185 feet in length.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1797.

Whereas the subscriber

gave a note of hand to William M'Call for £ 22, dated October 15, 1795, and whereas after said note was paid to said M'Call, he gave it into the hands of a certain David Harnell, who brought a suit in court against the subscriber for the recovery of the same, the court having determined in favor of the subscriber, he therefore takes this method of cautioning all persons against taking an assignment on said note, as, if they do they will subject themselves to a certain loss.

JONATHAN HARLAN, Jun.

Allegheny county, March 9, 1797.

Blank Bonds, Articles of Agreement, &c. for sale at this Office